Utah Hazardous Waste Generation and Management 2003

Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste

December 2004

INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. Information is provided by Utah's large quantity hazardous waste generators (LQGs) and treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDs). The federal rules issued under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Utah Hazardous Waste Management Rules require that all hazardous waste LQGs and TSDs submit a report every two years, via the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A year or more may be required to evaluate these data at both the state and federal levels before they are available for publication.

GENERATION

During the 2003 hazardous waste reporting cycle, 74 Utah facilities generated 60,408 tons of hazardous waste, excluding hazardous wastewater which was managed by the generator on-site. These waters were either returned to the process system, discharged to a private or publicly owned water treatment facility, or re-injected back into a groundwater aquifer following treatment.

The 2003 hazardous waste generation in Utah, declined a little more than 32% from the 2001 reporting year, with 10 fewer large quantity generators. Nine facilities generated 51,805 tons of hazardous waste, approximately 86 percent of the total reported state quantity.

Facility	Quantity (tons)
Clean Harbors (Aragonite Facility)	17,892
Nucor Steel	14,144
Deseret Chemical Depot	11,097
ATK Thiokol (Bacchus)	2,274
Tooele Army Depot	1,838
ATK Thiokol (Corinne)	1,239
Northeast Casualty (Clive Facility)	1,239
Hill AFB	1,070
Envirocare of Utah	1,012

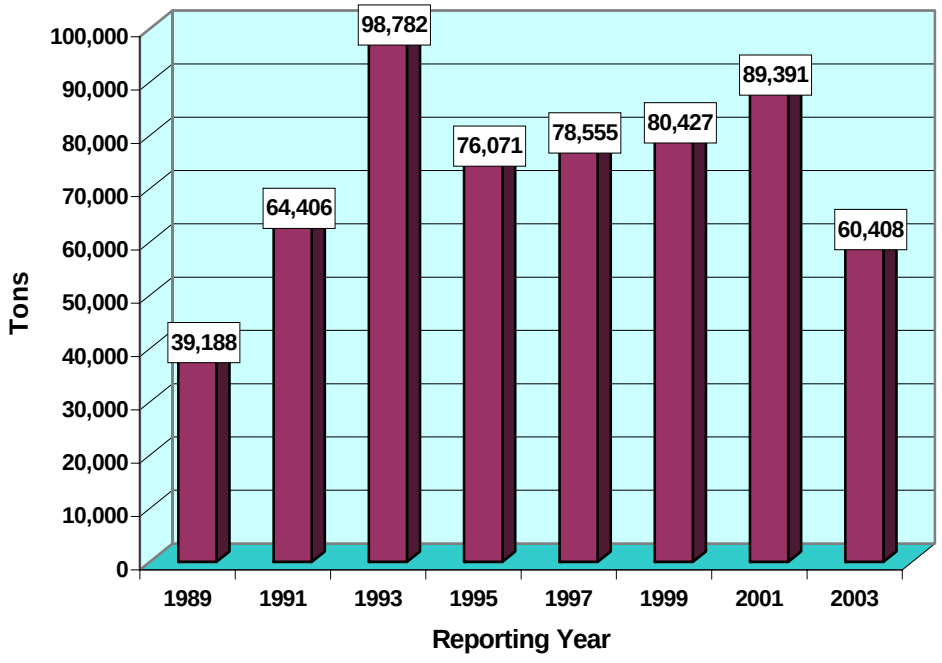
Largest 2003 Utah Hazardous Waste Generators (excludes on-site wastewater treatment)

During 2003, Utah large quantity generators reported 25,121 tons of hazardous waste generation containing solvents, accounting for 50 percent of the total hazardous waste generation. The quantity of hazardous waste having only characteristic codes (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or D wastes) was 9,245 tons. Hazardous waste having only listed waste codes (F, P, K, and U) totaled 18,048 tons. The total quantity of hazardous waste having both characteristic and listed codes was 22,904 tons.

Incineration, thermal treatment, pollution control equipment, painting operations, process equipment maintenance, and outdated products and chemicals were the primary sources of hazardous waste.

Nationally, Utah ranked 39th in the quantity of hazardous waste generated during 2003, but was only responsible for less than 0.01 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste generation.

Utah Hazardous Waste Generation



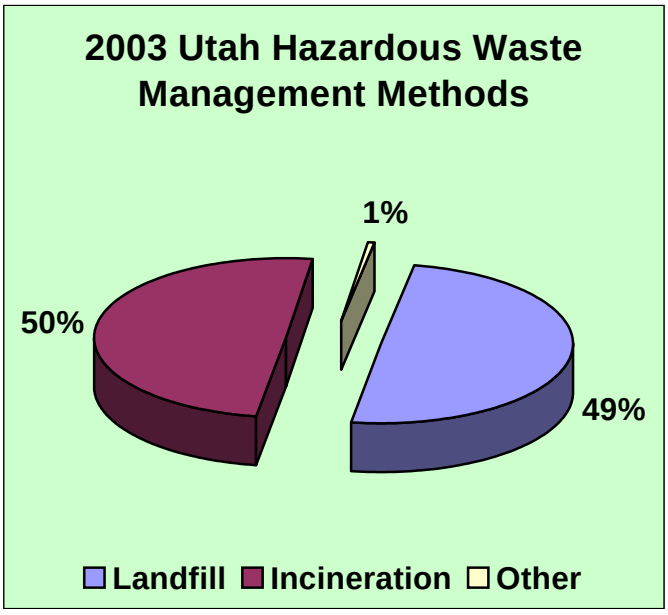
MANAGEMENT

During the 2003 reporting cycle, Utah had 18 RCRA permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSD's), four less than 2001. The total quantity of hazardous waste managed on-site by these facilities, excluding wastewater, was 226,141 tons. Although the total quantity of managed hazardous waste in Utah increased 152 percent from 2001, Utah only moved up two spots nationally to 35th, managing 0.2 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste. Approximately 97 percent of this total, 220,475 tons, was managed by Utah's three active commercial TSD facilities.

2003 Commercially Managed Hazardous Waste

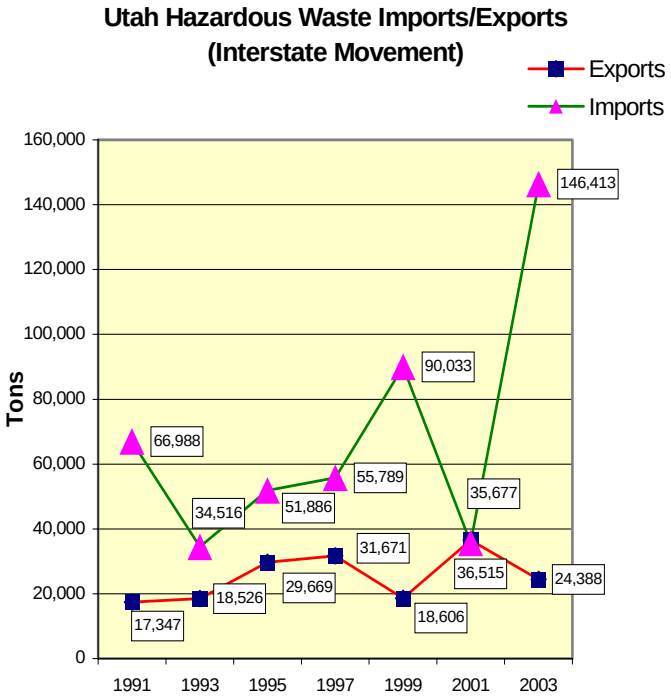
Facility	Quantity (tons)
Clean Harbors (Aragonite)	101,143
Clean Harbors (Grassy Mountain)	93,246
Envirocare of Utah	26,086

The top three management methods used in Utah during 2003 for all hazardous wastes (on-site and off-site) were: landfill (107,063 tons), incineration (106,644 tons), and stabilization (10,948 tons). Other treatment and recovery methods accounted for the remaining 1,486 tons.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Utah imported 146,413 tons of hazardous waste during 2003. Almost 65 percent of Utah's total commercially managed hazardous waste originated from outside the state. California contributed the largest quantity, 44,319 tons. Utah exported approximately 49 percent of the total state hazardous waste generation, 24,388 tons, to other states for management. Idaho received the largest volume of Utah generated hazardous waste, 15,094 tons.



Nationally, Utah was ranked 12th in the quantity of imported hazardous waste, but only imported less than 1 percent of the total interstate movement of hazardous waste during 2003. Utah was ranked 30th, nationally, in the quantity of hazardous waste it exported out of state, less than 0.1 percent of the total interstate movement of hazardous waste during 2003.

Interstate movement of hazardous waste is market driven and dependent upon a number of factors such as changes in transportation, treatment and disposal costs, as well as contract arrangements between generators and treatment and disposal facilities. Also, the number of one-time cleanups, the amount of waste being treated on-site, and the implementation of waste minimization practices play a major role in the quantity of hazardous waste moving between states for management.

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HAZARDOUS WASTE TREND

The number of large quantity hazardous waste generators and management facilities in Utah have steadily decreased over the past several reporting cycles. Businesses have become more environmentally conscious through the implementation of pollution prevention efforts, which has allowed them to operate more cost effectively and remain competitive.

Hazardous waste generation in Utah has been relatively constant until this latest reporting period, which experienced a 32 percent decrease in the quantity of hazardous waste generation. However, Utah's three commercial hazardous waste treatment facilities dramatically increased their management of hazardous waste from 2001 to 2003, primarily due to a four fold increase in hazardous waste imported into Utah from other states.

Continued improvements in technology and completion of major hazardous waste site cleanups should result in future decreases in the demand for treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. As Utah continues to experience a steady population increase, economic growth has become a top priority of the new state administration. Therefore, the need to further develop technological innovations in production, as well as to educate industry and the public regarding pollution prevention and waste minimization, is even more critical.

This report is available on-line as a pdf file, at www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov. The 2003 National Hazardous Waste Report is available at www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/data.